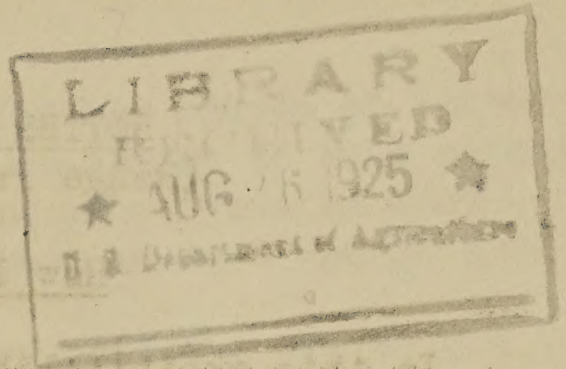


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UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Extension Service

Office of Exhibits

A Summary of the Exhibit

BETTER DAIRYING

A booth exhibit showing facts, figures, and pictures which prove that good cows and good methods must supplant poor cows and poor methods for a man to succeed in the dairy business.

Specifications

Floor space - - - - - 13 ft. front, 8 ft.
Wall space - - - - - None. (deep.
Shipping Weight - - - - - 550 lbs.
Electrical Requirements - None.

BETTER DAIRYING (Range Program No.1)

How It Looks

In this exhibit liberal use has been made of pictures to bring out the differences between good and poor cows. The illustrations consist of two paintings showing the results of a production test, and fourteen enlarged colored photographs. Ten of the illustrations are used in connection with good cows and four with poor cows.

The booth is divided into two parts. The upper half of each section is devoted to facts relating to good cows, good bulls, good feeding methods, etc., and the lower half of the section shows the results of poor methods and poor bulls, and the inefficiency of poor cows.

The text accompanying the illustrations is short, to the point, and interesting, as it supplements the ideas shown by the illustrations. The booth is 13 feet across the front, 8 feet deep, and 7 feet high.

What It Tells

Every one recognizes that the secret of better dairying lies in better cows. This exhibit compares good cows with poor cows. It shows that it pays to keep good purebreds because they add interest and income to dairying. Carefully bred and selected grades are also good.

The exhibit shows that the average amount of feed consumed by one cow in one month in a certain cow-testing association was 300 pounds of hay, 1,000 pounds of silage, and 240 pounds of grain; and the average production of this cow was found to be 750 pounds of milk per month. In contrast with this cow is another whose monthly average feed was only 240 pounds of hay, 1,000 pounds of silage, and 150 pounds of grain; but her production was only 375 pounds of milk. While the former represented a group that averaged 300 pounds of butterfat a year and gave an average income over cost of feed of \$74, the latter repre-

sented a group that averaged only 150 pounds of butterfat and gave an average income over cost of feed of only \$26 a year. The better cow gave only twice as much butterfat but produced three times as much income over cost of feed.

The exhibit further shows that the way to get good cows is to use good bulls, keep records of production, cull the herd, and raise the daughters of the best cows. Using a scrub bull and guessing at production, or letting the buyer cull your herd, is sure to lead to unprofitable dairying.

The following directions are given for feeding to get high production: Feed liberally; have good pastures and use them properly; let legumes form a large part of the hay ration; provide silage for fall and winter feeding; feed concentrates rich in protein; and be sure the ration contains sufficient minerals.

Where to Get Information

Farmers' Bulletin No.	1443	Dairy Cattle Breeds
Farmers' Bulletin No.	1167	Essentials of Animal Breeding
Farmers' Bulletin No.	1446	Cow Testing Associations
Farmers' Bulletin No.	743	Feeding Dairy Cows
Farmers' Bulletin No.	1336	Feeding Calves
Farmers' Bulletin No.	873	Utilization of Farm Wastes
Farmers' Bulletin No.	578	Making and Feeding Silage
Farmers' Bulletin No.	855	Home Made Silos
U.S.D.A. Bulletin No.	945	Influence of Calcium and Phosphorus
U.S.D.A. Bulletin No.	1069	Relation of Production to Income
Miscel. Circular No.	12	Handbook for Better Feeding
Dept. Circular No.	235	Utility Value of Purebred Livestock
Dairy Div. E. No.	10	Your Future Herd
Yearbook Separate No.	841	Runts and the Remedy

